William L. Morton Charlotte.

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AND
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As the following contains a great deal of curious and interesting information on a subject which at present employs, in a considerable degree, the public attention, we take a pleasure in presenting it to our readers.

Account of the Report of the Committee, appointed by order of the French King, to enquire into Animal Magnetism.

IT was a favourite opinion of many philosophers of the last century, that a magnetic principle or very subtile fluid to which they gave the names of animal mundi, spiritus universalis, &c pervaded the universe, and gave to animal bodies a power of attraction and repulsion. As this fluid was supposed to have great power over the nerves and to be analagous to the vital principle, it was soon adopted in the cure of diseases; especially as a discovery was thought to be made of poles in the human body, by means of which a current of this magnetical fluid might be directed to any particular part. It was imagined, that music rendered it more efficacious; and that, like light, it was capable of being reflected by mirrors. Van Helmont published a treatise de magnetica vulnerum curatione, and other writers extolled it as an universal remedy. These opinions became a copious source of empiricism and imposture in this as well as other parts of Europe. In 1637, as we learn from Dr. Goodhall's historical account of the college's proceedings against emptrics, one Leverett, a gardener was summoned before the college (of physicians) for "curing or healing all manner of diseases, but particularly the king's evil, by way of stroking or touching with his hand." He was accused of having said that "when he stroked any person to cure them, there went out of him so much virtue and strength, that he did not recover it for several days," and that the sheets wherein he had laid, were "a special remedy for many diseases." About thirty years after the persecution of Leverett, a person named Greatricks, acquired great reputation by a similar practice. An account of his success was published in 1668, and it is probable that much of his celebrity was due to Mr. Boyle, who considered him as an extraordinary person, and attested several of his cures.

In proportion as sound philosophy came to be more cultivated, the visionary doctrine of animal magnetism was less regarded, and at length deemed totally neglected and forgotten. At this time of day we could hardly have expected to see it revived, and adopted with enthusiasm in one of the most enlightened capitols of Europe; yet so it happened, Dr. Mesmer, a German physician, educated at Vienna, after having attempted in different parts of Germany, though with little success, to make proselytes to his system, came to Paris about the year 1778, and having there announced his opinions, and commenced his operations, soon acquired uncommon celebrity, and is said to have amassed a very considerable fortune, at the expence of a credulous public. At length the government have interferred, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the merits of his practice. This committee, whose very judicious report is now before us, consisted of Messrs. Borie, Sallin, Darcet, Guillotin, and Majault, of the faculty of physic; and of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and Messrs. Le Rey, Bailly, and Lavoilier, of the academy of sciences.

The committee begin with giving a concise view of Mesmer's doctrine, as delivered by himself in a work, entitled, Memoire sur la de courverte du magnetisme animal, published in 1779. This doctrine, though announced by M. Mesmer as the result of a discovery peculiar to himself, agrees in all its leading principles with the ideas concerning magnetism, delivered by Kircher, Maxwell, and other writers on that subject, in the last century.

After learning the theory of animal magnetism, the committee were desirous of observing its effects. For this purpose they applied to Mr. Deslon a physician at Paris, who having long been a pupil of M. Mesmer, was thoroughly acquainted with his principles, and had established a house for the reception of patients, where he had an apparatus similar to Mesmer's, and produced the same effects. This physician undertook to convince the committee of the existence of animal magnetism, and of its efficacy in the cure of diseases, and at the same time promised to communicate to them all he knew of it. They visited the apartment in which his operations were carried on, and there they found a circular platform made of oak, and raised about a foot and a half from the floor. In this platform, which is called the baquet, they observed a great number of iron rods, with moveable joints for the falacity of applying them to any part of the body. These iron rods were supposed to act as magnetical conductors, and when the process began the patients taking hold each of one of the iron rods, formed themselves into a circle round the platform, being connected together by a cord passing round their bodies. The operator placed himself near them, with an iron rod or wand (banguette) as it is called, about twelve inches long in his hand; and in the corner of the room stood a Piano Forte, which was occasionally used with the addition sometimes of vocal music.—The baquet, according to M. Deslon, served as a reservoir of magnetism. The committee took care to satisfy themselves that no magnet was concealed in it, and also that electricity made no part of the apparatus.

The effects of the process were various. Some of the patients seemed to be but slightly affected, while others were thrown into convulsions. Some appeared to be sensibly affected merely by variations in the music of the piano forte; and it was impossible the committee observe, on seeing these effects so constantly produced, not to acknowledge the operation of some great power which agitated and overpowered the patients; and of which he who held the banguette, or wand, seemed to be the source. All appeared to be under his controul. His voice, or merely a look from him, was oftentimes sufficient to effect them very sensibly.

The committee observed, that among the patients who were convulsed there was always a much greater number of women than men, and that an hour or two generally elapsed before any convulsion took place; but that as soon as one patient became convulsed, several others were affected in a similar manner, and that the spasms brought on in this way sometimes lasted for three hours. To this convulsive state Mesmer gives the name of crisis; and he considers it as a salutary crisis similar to that produced by nature in the cure of diseases.

The committee soon found that it was impossible to satisfy their doubts by observing the effects produced in this public manner. They were likewise desirous of determining the existence of animal magnetism, before they made any inquiries concerning its utility, as this last appeared to be only a secondary question. It might exist, they observe, without being useful, but it could not be useful unless it existed.

Its existence, according to M. Deslon, could be proved only by its effects in diseases, or by its instantaneous effects on the animal economy. The former of these proofs, viz. its effects in diseases, seemed to be exceptionable on account of its uncertainties, the committee therefore, confined themselves to physical proofs, and began with themselves. They all went, at first once a week, and afterwards submitted to M, Deslon's process, but not one of them experienced the least sensible effect from it. Hence they concluded that animal magnetism has no effect on persons in health. They next resolved to try itsf effects on sick people and to select these rom the lower class of the people. Seven such persons were collected at Dr. Franklin's and magnetised by M. Deslon. One of these seven, four declared they felt nothing; the other three pretended to be more or less affected. One of these was a man with an opthalunia, who said his eye became painful when M. Deslon had magnetised it a considerable time, by placing one of his thumbs near the eye; another, who was a very irritable woman, seemed to be much affected.

After this a large company of genteel people that were assembled at Dr. Franklin's, several of whom were in an ill state of health, submitted to the same trials, but not one of these felt any rising. The committee observed likewise that it produced no effect on children. All they had seen, therefore, concurred to make them suspect, that the imagination was the sole cause of the effects they had seen produced. Their next view was to ascertain this. For this purpose they selected eleven patients, of whom only one, a female, pretended to be affected. This woman, when the operator's hand was near her face, said she felt a burning heat there. The same effect was produced in her stomach and back when his hand was placed near those parts, and she even complained of the head-ach and a sensation of heat over her whole body. A bandage was now placed over her eyes, and then every thing she said was contradictory. Similar experiments were made with others; and when the eyes were bound, questions were artfully put to the patient, as if the operation was going on, while in fact nothing was doing. All these trials served to convince the committee, that the imagination only was affected; as a farther proof of this, they relate anecdotes of M. Signalt, who by feigning to be possessed of the secret of animal magnetism, has produced in several instances the same effects as are produced by Melmer.

Hitherto the committee had seen no crisis or convulsions excited. Their next experiment, therefore, was with a great magnetic tree, because, according to Melmer, when a tree has been filled with the magnetic fluid, every person who approaches it must feel more or less of its effects, even to less convulsions. That no excuse of want of sensibility might be made, they requested M. Deslon, to choose a proper subject for the experiment, and he procured for this purpose a young man who was said to be extremely magnetic. He was blindfold, and led to different trees, and at length became convulsed, but without having touched the tree to which M. Deslon's wand had been directed. M. Deslon attempted to account for this fact, by observing, that all trees are magnetics peruse, and that their magnatism was increased by his presence; but if this were true, no person sensible to magnatism could walk in the garden, or near trees, without being in danger of convulsions.—The truth is, as the committee remark, the young man thought he was led to the magnetic, and his imagination was struck with sufficient force to produce the effects that took place. Other similar experiments were made, the results of which were the same.

The committee observe, that in the public treatment, many causes co-operate with the imagination. The operator sometimes presses strongly, and for a length of time, on different parts with his hands. The hypochondria and the pit of the stomach are the parts most commonly compressed; and it is certain in women, that by pressure on the hypochondria, the ovaries may be affected. The committee, therefore, are of opinion, that the sympathy which is known to subsist between the utterus, stomach and diaphragm, may be a cause of a phenomena produced in very irritable women. They observe, that the force of example in exciting convulsions is well known, and among other instances, they refer to the memorable fact of this sort related by Van Boerhave, as having happened at Hearlem. They add, that so lately as the year 1780, as the charity girls belonging to a parish in Paris, were going in procession to church to perform what is called the first communion, one of them was seized with convulsions, and in less than half an hour fifty or sixty of others were in the same state. Several of them relapsed in the course of the same week, and when they met together on the Sunday following, twelve fell again into fits, and more would probably have followed the example, had they not been separated from each other, and distributed into small parties for several weeks, by which means the affection ceased. This and other instances of a similar kind are related by M. Hecquet in his Naturalisme des Convulsions. In fact, it does not seem difficult to conceive that a number of sick people connected round the magnetical platform may have their imagination so heated, that when some one, more irritable than the rest, gives the signal, by falling into a state of spasm, all or the greater number may be affected in the same manner, And this irritability, in part acquired, may by degrees, become habitual, so that when convulsions had been once produced, it will be necessary only to wind up the imagination to the same pitch as before, to produce repitition of the same effects.

The conclusion drawn by the committee from all their experiments and observations on this subject is, that animal magnetism is a mere chimera. They inform us that M. Deslon himself has been induced to acknowledge, that the imagination has the greatest share in the effects produced, but they observe, that although the imagination may be occasionally useful in physic, as in the instance of faith, where its effects are mild, and where it may have some influence on the cure, yet that when it produces convulsions, it acts by violent destructive means, and becomes dangerous by multiplying the number of victims to nervous sensibility.

European Intelligence,

Received by the ship Ceres, arrived at Norfolk, on Sunday last, the 7th inst.

LONDON, March 9—18.

The following are the particulars of the conspiracy formed against the *King of Sardinia*, received by the last letters from Turin.

"The conspirators were numerous and were dispersed in every quarter of the capital, in order to seize the most important posts in the moment of the explosion, to deceive the people as to the real cause of it, and to influence the multitude to their own purposes; and they had emissaries throughout Piedmont to give a similar impulse there.

"Their leaders, who were charged with carrying into effect the great attempt, resorted to the chapel where the King was accustomed to hear mass; they were, on a signal agreed upon, to sacrifice some inferior victims, to seize the person of the King, and to make him on the spot sign an order to deliver up to the conspirators the Citadel of Turin, and some other places.

"Fortunately the chief of the conspiracy, who was to have given the signal, failed to be at the rendezvous at the appointed time; and Government, apprised of the conspiracy, took its measure to overturn it.

"The leader, we will not say of the conspiracy, for perhaps that important person is yet unknown, but the conductor of the executive part of it, was named Tromone. He has long been notorious for professing

ultra-revolutionary principles, which rendered him a ſuſpected perſon in Piedmont.

"We are aſſured, that the Executive Directory of France, informed by the Sardinian Ambaſſador, that this Trombetta gave himſelf out to be the agent of the French Republic, immediately applied to the Miniſters, to know if they had any individual of that name in their ſervice, and they received an aſſurance, that his name was utterly unknown to them.

"Trombetta, or thoſe who have given him this falſe title of Agent of the Republic, are evidently enemies to the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the Republic and the King of Sardinia. The Executive Directory, we are credibly informed, have ſignified to Count Balbe, the Sardinian Ambaſſador, how much they are penetrated with indignation and horror, at the news of this Conſpiracy.

Two Hamburgh Mails arrived on Saturday. There is much miſcellaneous matter in them; the diſturbances in Holland have ariſen to ſuch a height, that 7000 French troops have entered Nimguen and diſarmed all the Burghers.—At Rotterdam the gates have been ſhut, in conſequence of ſome of the citizens having aſſaſſinated a French ſoldier. There is alſo a report that the Hague is to have a French garriſon, the citizens of Leyden to be diſarmed, &c. and in fine, ſo much is the indiſpoſition of the people preſumed upon, that a plan is talked of for the opening the campaign in Zealand, with the co-operation of an Engliſh fleet—and a large body of forces are to act with an Auſtrian army from the Lower Rhine. The peaſantry in Frieſland are alſo given in a ſtate of inſurrection.

From Cologne, there is every appearance of immediate hoſtilities on the part of the French, the inſtructions given to the generals by the directory are now no longer doubtful—General Hoche was every day expected with 20,000 troops from Breſt; as ſoon as the reinforcement arrives, it is added, a new paſſage of the Rhine will be attempted, by way of taking advantage of the weakneſs of the Auſtrian army upon the right bank of the river.

Some Bruſſels' papers received preſent a ſtrong picture of the internal ſituation of Holland and Belgium. The number of the diſaffected have increaſed in a moſt formidable manner in moſt of the ſeven provinces, eſpecially in Zealand; and what is ſtill more conſequence, the laſt proclamation, addreſſed to the ſeamen on board the fleet, was by no means ſuppoſed to have produced the intended effect of fraternizing that ſtubborn race of men, whom it was feared upon meeting the Engliſh would make but little or no reſiſtance, as was the caſe at the Cape of Good Hope—the Dutch fleet, there are, it is added, is to remain in the Texel, till an opportunity offers for an immediate junction with the French.

The following is an extract of a letter from an Auſtrian officer, who belonged to the garriſon of Mantua:

The Imperial garriſon of this fortreſs conſiſted of 34,000 men. My company, which was complete not long ago, and conſiſted of 230 men, has no more than 18 left able to do duty, 6 are in the hoſpital, and the reſt dead. The hoſpitals conſiſted of 8000 ſick ſoldiers, 6000 men marched out well, and 20,000 are buried within that forteſs. During four months there was nothing but horſe fleſh to live on. This day (February 3) not a morſel of meat of any kind is in the place, either for the ſoldiers or the inhabitants."

Extract of a letter received on Thurſday from Liſbon.

"The San Joſeph is one of the fineſt ſhips in the Saniſh navy, and quite new. She meaſures 3 feet 8 inches wider on the beam than the Victory.

"The Salvador del Mundo is likewiſe a fine new ſhip, and greatly exceeds the Victory in all dimenſions. She was reckoned the faſteſt ſailor in the Spaniſh fleet.

"It appears by accounts received at Lagos-bay, from an officer on board the Santiſſima Trinidada, that ſhe had upwards of 600 men killed and wounded in the action, and ſuch was her diſtreſs when the frigates under captain Barkeley fell in with her, and that ſhe did all in her power to induce them to take poſſeſſion of her.—The Engliſh jack over the Spaniſh colours was no feint, but a real indication of her ſurrender.

"The Caroline and Sea horſe frigates returned to Liſbon on the 26th of February, from a cruiſe, in the courſe of which the Caroline captured a Spaniſh ſhip of immenſe value, the Sea-Horſe being in company. The prize alſo came into Liſbon with them. She is ſaid to be one of the richeſt ſhips taken this war, and each of the captains, it is thought, will ſhare 20,000l.

A Paris paper, entitled "La Feuille, de Jour," on the 11th inſtant, contains a tranſlation of Sir John Jervis's letter, reſpecting the late ſignal victory over the Spaniſh fleet, but adds no reflections on this ſubject.

The Circulating Medium.

Extreme delicacy ought to be obſerved at the preſent moment on the ſubject of the new currency, whether of dollars or ſmall nets. We have heard much of counterfeits of both, but have never met with any perſon who could produce, or had ſeen a ſpecimen of either the one or the other. The dollars are of a ſoftiſh metal, and therefore have no great clearneſs of ſound; but counterfeits may be eaſily detected, from their breadth and thickneſs, as alſo their weight. Two good Engliſh half crowns much worn, weigh ſome few grains more than a new dollar, a ſimilar rule may be obſerved of the half dollars. Melting them (not the moſt profitable of all experiments) proves nothing, as the brevity of this proceſs may be occaſioned by the peculiar mixture of the metals of which they are compoſed, or perhaps the purity of ſilver may expedite its precipitation in a clear fire.

Of the notes we have only to obſerve that it being no more difficult, and leſs liable to detection, to forge large than ſmall ones, the former as opening a wider field of temptation, are moſt likely, after a while to get into circulation, for though the latter will be much in the hands of thoſe who may not ſo well underſtand the peculiar ſtructure of paper currency, not having been in the habit of receiving it, they will not be leſs expoſed to the rigid ſcrutiny of ſuch as are, into whoſe hands they will paſs firſt. Theſe few obſervations have been written merely with a view to counteract certain premature inſinuations ſent forth, which can have no other object than to deſtroy that confidence between man and man, which at no former period of our hiſtory required much ſtrengthening.

STATE OF COMMERCE.

On Tueſday the 28th ult a meeting of the Truſtees of the white and coloured Cloth Halls, acting for the whole body of the Broad Cloth manufacturers was held in the committee room at Leeds Mr. Joſeph Steinciiff, of Hopton, in the chair; when it was unanimouſly agreed to inſtruct the country members, Meſſrs. Wilberforce and Laſcelles, to lay before the miniſter a ſtatement of the deplorable ſituation of their trade, the enormous decreaſe in the quantity of goods manufactured, the difficulty obtaining payment from the merchants, and the general diſtreſs of the country.

At the ſame time they have declared their conviction that the war is the ſole cauſe of the preſent calamities, and nothing but an immediate peace can give them relief.

Moliere has ludicrouſly made his phyſician reverſe the poſition of the heart, and anatomiſts have proved, amongſt the anomalo of nature, the verification of his fancy. In the faſhionable world, as great a change has taken place in our time, for the heart that uſed to pant above the tucker now beats below the waiſt.

Madamoiſelle Schwellenghergen, whoſe death was announced yeſterday, left the world quite ſuddenly. She has for a long time laboured under infirmity from old age, but did not think her diſſolution near. On the evening of her death ſhe ſaid to one of her attendants ſhe would divert herſelf with a game of cards, which were brought, and drawing near the table before ſhe began to play, ſhe fell into a fit, and expired without uttering a ſentence—her remains were yeſterday morning removed to a houſe in Charlotte ſtreet, Pimlico, for interment.

From the many years the above lady has been in the employ of her majeſty, it is ſuppoſed ſhe has died immenſely rich.

It is a ſingular coincidence that at this time twelvemonth the nation ſhould have laboured under a ſcarcity of wheat, and that the ſame period in the preſent year ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by a deficiency of gold. The quackery of miniſters is the ſame. In the one caſe they recommended potatoes as a ſubſtitute, in the other, they preſcribe paper.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL

The lord mayor ſtated to the court that he had been requeſted to convene a common hall, which he had declined to do, until he had taken the opinion of that court thereon.

Mr Powell ſaid that it was improper for them to interfere with the Livery, it had been once done before, but had cauſed great diſſatisfaction.

Mr. Dixon ſtated his objections to ſuch a proceeding.

Mr. Waithman deſired his lordſhip to ſtate what communication he had with the gentlemen who ſigned the requiſition.

His lordſhip then read the following papers:

To Brook Watſon, Eſq lord mayor of the city of London.

My Lord,

We the underſigned Liverymen, in behalf of ourſelves, and the Livery at large, requeſt your Lordſhip to convene a common hall, within eight days from the date hereof, to conſider a motion then to be made, "That an humble addreſs and petition be preſented to his majeſty upon the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs, and praying him to diſmiſs his preſent miniſters from his councils for ever, as the firſt ſtep towards a ſpeedy, honorable, and permanent peace.

[Signed by 43 Liverymen.]

He then read the anſwer, and the proteſt of the Livery, which are as follow:

Manſion-Houſe, March 13, 1797.

Gentlemen,

I duly received on the evening of the 10th inſt. the requiſition whereby you deſire me to convene a Common-hall, and within eight days from that note, to take into conſideration a motion then to be made, "That an humble addreſs and petition be preſented to his Majeſty upon the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs, and praying him to diſmiſs his preſent miniſters from his councils for ever, as the firſt ſtep towards obtaining a ſpeedy, honourable and permanent peace." In anſwer to this, your requeſt, I think it my duty to ſay, that under a full conſideration of all circumſtances, it appears to me highly proper firſt, to conſult the court of Common-council. They will meet on Friday the 17th inſt. when your requiſition ſhall be brought under their conſideration.

I am, gentlemen,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

BROOK WATSON, Mayor.

Addreſſed to Joſeph Jackſon, Apothecary, and 42 other Liverymen who ſigned the acquiſition.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of London.

My Lord,

We the liverymen who ſigned the requiſition to your lordſhip, requeſting a Common-hall to be convened for the purpoſe of conſidering a motion, "That an humble addreſs and petition be preſented to his Majeſty upon the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs, &c." have received your lordſhip's anſwer thereto, whereby you decline to call a Common-hall until you have ſubmitted the propriety of calling the ſame to a court of Common-council, which will be holden on Friday next.

Having taken the ſame into conſideration, beg leave to ſuggeſt to your Lordſhip, that we conceive any interference of the court of Common-council with our rights and franchiſes as Liverymen, will be unconſtitutional, and that it will be highly derogatory to the character of a chief magiſtrate of this city, (elected by the liverymen at large) to ſubmit a requiſition of his conſtituents for a Common Hall to the opinion and controul of a court of common council, (elected by citizens freemen and houſeholders.) We do, therefore, on behalf of ourſelves and the livery at large, ſolemnly proteſt againſt any ſuch interference of the court of common council.

Firſt, Becauſe a Common-hall is conſtituted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common-hall aſſembled, the livery being the ſole known conſtituents of the chief magiſtrate, Sheriffs, and other great officers of the city.

Second, Becauſe the court of common council are not known to us as Liverymen, but are merely repreſentatives of the citizens freemen houſeholders, ſeveral of whom are not in themſelves of the livery, therefore cannot, according to the known laws and cuſtom of the city, interfere with the livery, without a groſs and manifeſt violation of their rights and privileges.

Third, Becauſe the right of calling Common-halls (other than for the expreſs purpoſe of chuſing officers) is veſted in the chief magiſtrate.

And when important and alarming circumſtances have occurred to make it neceſſary or prudent to take into conſideration circumſtances peculiar to the times, ſuch right hath not been exerciſed by the chief magiſtrate as an abſolute right in him, but when requeſted by a reſpectable number of the livery to convene a Common-hall, it hath been (with very few exceptions) granted as of right and juſtice.

Fourth, Becauſe the preſent times are as alarming and big with important events as any that occur in the hiſtory of our country. We therefore deemed it proper to apply to your lordſhip in the uſual form to convene a Common hall; but we can by no means conſent to our requiſition for that meaſure being ſubmitted to the opinion of a body of men unknown to us in that character, who in their cloſe deliberations, have for the laſt three or four years, agreed to reſolutions of a direct contrary tendency to thoſe paſſed by the livery, the more eſpecially when ſuch of their deliberations and reſolves have taken place ſubſequent to the reſolutions at Common hall, thereby intending to counteract the opinion of the livery at large.

Laſtly, For the above and many other forcible reaſons, we again requeſt your lordſhip to convene a Common-hall without having recourſe to the opinion of the court of common council, proteſting, as we have before and ſtill do proteſt againſt any ſuch interference. But if your lordſhip ſhall ſtill perſiſt in taking the opinion of that court upon this occaſion, (which we hope and truſt you will not) then we ſhall feel the rights of the livery violated, and they thereby compelled to meet for redreſs of grievances as warranted by the exiſting laws of the country.

Signed by order of the liverymen who ſigned the requiſition.

JOS. JACKSON, chairman.

London, March 14, 1797.

KINGSTON, April 1.

His majeſty's ſhip La Tourterelle, Captain Weſt, arrived at Port-Royal yeſterday from a cruize, as alſo his majeſty's ſhip Hermione, Capt. Pigot, with the Dutch brig Bremen, her prize, cut out of Porto Rico.

The ſchooner Diligence, tender to La Tourterelle alſo arrived yeſterday, and brings intelligence that the Brigands made an attack on an out poſt near Port-au-Prince, and were repulſed with the loſs of near 700 men.

By accounts from Martinique, every thing remained inactive. Victor Hughes is fortifying Guadaloupe at every point, and it is thought the lives it would coſt to reduce it, would be of more value than the iſland itſelf.

April 4.

Captain Thurſton of the American ſchr. Sally, that arrived on Sunday from Cape Nichola Mole, reports, that Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, with 8 or 9 ſail of the line has been for ſome time cruiſing off the north-eaſt end of St Domingo, in expectation of falling in with a Spaniſh ſquadron of nearly the ſame force, ſaid to have left Cadiz for the Weſt Indies, about the end of December laſt. A day or two before he left the Mole, Admiral Bligh ſailed in the Brunſwick, to reinforce the ſquadron.

Capt. Pigot of the Hermoine, on his late cruize, went in under a ſmall fort in Porto Rico, which he ſilenced and ſpiked the guns on it, deſtroyed three privateers, and eleven other ſmall veſſels under its walls.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

A letter from Stockholm ſays, Koſciuſko is on his way to America, with a number of his friends. He accepted from the emperor money to enable him to defray the expence of the voyage but declined the offer of a tract of land and the penſion of 6000 rubles.

Koſciuſko had arrived at Stockholm on his way to the United States of America.

Our letters from Hamburgh received this day, ſtate, that the emperor of Ruſſia has repealed many of the laws of the late empreſs.—A new coinage in Ruſſia is determined on.

All the accounts received from Amſterdam, ſtate, that there immenſe preparations making in all the ſeaports of France, on the ſide of the Atlantic, for a ſecond naval expedition, which it is generally believed is intended againſt England or Ireland. Between 20 and 30 thouſand men are collected in the neighbourhood of Breſt.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

We are informed, from reſpectable authority, that his excellency the preſident yeſterday received and acknowledged don Joſeph Ignacio de Viar as conſul-general from his moſt catholic majeſty to the United States.

We hear that don Joſeph Ignacio de Viar, is appointed commiſſioner on the part of his moſt catholic majeſty, to ſettle the claims of the merchants of the United States, for the detention and confiſcation of their veſſels in Spaniſh ports, during the late war between the kingdom of Spain and the republic of France.

The American commiſſioner, to act in this buſineſs, is Matthew Clarkſon, Eſq of this city.

May 6.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora.

Cape Francois, April 10.

"Our ſituation in St. Domingo has become truly brilliant. Every where we are victorious, and cultivation and commerce flouriſh once again, eſpecially ſince the commiſſioners have determined to rent out the plantations.

"You will ſee in the newſpapers that accompany this, that the eaſtern mountains of the French part of St. Domingo, are totally freed from the brigands. The Engliſh and emigrants have been every where either cut to pieces or completely routed. The count Ed de Rouray has been beaten. He had a muſket ball through his hat. He fled, leaving his correſpondence (of which you will find extracts in the papers) behind. Banique has been evacuated. The Engliſh and emigrants before leaving it ſet fire to it, and aſſaſſinated the Spaniards who were there.

"General Touſſaint L'Ouverture, with an army of 20,000 men, well diſciplined and well provided, has already conquered the Mirebelais. He marches towards Port-au Prince, and is to-morrow to attack La Croix des Bouquets. General Moiſe, his nephew, is to penetrate with a diviſion of his army in the quarter of l'Archave, and then to attack St. Marc, which he will perhaps find evacuated.

"But in the mean time, the communication between the north and ſouth of the colony is completely reſtored, and already the armies of generals Touſſaint, Laplume, and Beauvais, have formed a junction to attack Port au Prince. I am in hopes we ſhall not want the treaty of peace to put us in compleat poſſeſſion of St. Domingo."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to his friend in this city, dated 25th April.

"There are 10 Britiſh ſhips of war now lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, where moſt of them have been upwards of two months; they have lately impreſſed ſeamen out of ſeveral American ſhips outward bound; they have received on board three ſoldiers belonging to the fort who had runaway with the boat of the fort; the commanding officer went on board and demanded his men, but was refuſed them and gave for reaſon that the men had demanded proteſtion from his Britannic majeſty's ſhips, and they would proteſt them; and added, that it was of ſu-

ble consequence whether they were there or on shore, as they would have the same enemy to fight, and thus kept the soldiers of the United States."

"You see what is doing here, and what we have to depend on."

BALTIMORE, May 1.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Eclypse, Capt. Lowe, 25 days from St. Thomas's. Capt. Lowe informs, that it was reported by a vessel just arrived from St. Eustatius, and believed generally at St. Thomas's, that that island was captured by the British. Their force consisted of three frigates, which were immediately to proceed against St. Martins.

PETERSBURG, *May* 16.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the President of the United States, for the meeting of both Houses of Congress, in Philadelphia.—This is the first instance in which the Chief Magistrate has exercised the authority vested in him by the constitution, of calling Congress together whenever any emergency shall render it expedient.

The unhappy misunderstanding which has for some time subsisted between this country and France, will, no doubt, be a primary object of their attention. That it may be speedily removed, and the differences between the two nations amicably adjusted, must certainly be the earnest wish of every friend to the peace and interest of this country. Various are the reports & conjectures with respect to the measures that will most probably be proposed, as calculated to effect this object. It has been pretty generally believed in the country, that an embargo will be immediately laid on all the vessels in our ports. Whatever means may be used, we have no doubt, but that they will be the result of mature deliberation, aided by a knowledge of all collateral circumstances.

It seems to be generally thought, that were the same measures adopted, which were pursued when we were similarly circumstanced with Great Britain, that there would be very little obstruction to the restoration of that harmony which formerly subsisted between the two republics. France is a powerful nation, and has a right to expect the same etiquette, in sending an envoy extraordinary, as was used towards an implacable and inveterate enemy.

We are, at present, in a very wretched situation. A great part of our vessels sent to the West-Indies, are captured and condemned with very little prospect of restitution—those bound to British ports, by the French, and those bound to French ports by the British. It is hoped that some expedient may be hit upon to extricate us from our difficulties without resorting to the "Scourge of Nations."

To be sold for Ready Money, upon the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of June next, agreeably to a deed of trust to us given at the decretal order of the Hon. High Court of Chancery made in this case,

THE House wherein ERASMUS GILL now resides, and certain Lands adjoining thereto; also several valuable Slaves and Household Furniture, as enumerated in said trust; or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge certain debts due to Campbell and Wheeler, for themselves and others, agreeable to said decretal order, and the expences of the sale.

JOHN VERELL
JOHN NICHOLAS.
ROBERT BOLLING.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797. (tf.)

BEING fully authorized to settle and collect the outstanding debts of Hunt, Campbell and Company, Nimmo, M'Murdo and Stark, and David Anderson and Company, all of this place:—I earnestly request those indebted to either of the above Company's, to come forward and pay off their balances immediately. The great length of time since their debts were contracted, will set aside any excuse on the score of having made bad crops, or of being obliged to part with produce at a low price, when it is known they have all been due from two to twelve years. Suits will indiscriminately be commenced against all those who disregard this notice.

DAVID ANDERSON.

Petersburg, May 15, 1797. (6t)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, the 2d of January 1797, Three HOGS and Nine PIGS, marked as follows; two marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and nick in the left; one of them with a hole in the left—also the other one with a swallow fork in the left ear, and a smooth crop in the right.—Appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shillings current money.

JOHN GREEN.

Charlotte, May 15, 1797. (3t)

The Subscriber has just Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 11, 1797. (tf.)

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north side of the River, where he flatters himself his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

BLANK BILLS OF LADING, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEWMARKET RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, and continue three days, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age the 1st and 2d days.

1st. day a purse of 100l. 4 mile heats.

2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. or upwards, 2 mile heats.

3d. day a give and take Sweepstake, weight for age and size, five feet the standard, entrance 25 Guineas each, 75 Guineas is subscribed already; the subscription will be kept open till the Monday preceeding the Races; no Horse will be allowed to start at Newmarket unless the Rider is dressed agreeable to the former rules.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

The SADDLE RACES continue to be the last Saturday in every month till the Fall Races are over, with a catch on each. J. B.

March 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of Dinwiddie, Crawford and Company, for dealings at their store in Blandford, under the management of David Russell; in Dinwiddie, of Robert Turnbull; in Brunswick, of Thomas Crawford; in Mecklenburg, of William Turnbull; and in Charlotte, of Robert Burton and William Duncan; and their store in Warren county, North Carolina, under William Duncan and William Cole; are desired to take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscribers are now in possession of the books, bonds, and other specialties, belonging to the different stores in that concern, and are exclusively authorised to collect the debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and are prohibited from making payment on account of such debts to any other person, even although they altered the nature of such debts, by giving new bonds or other specialties in name of Robert Turnbull, or Robert Turnbull and Charles Duncan; or although any of the bonds may be assigned to any other person. In either of these cases, the debtors will please observe, that by the abovementioned decree, they are only safe in paying such debts to the subscribers, or to those they may hereafter appoint collectors, or to Capt. Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg, who, they continue collector of the debts due the store in Charlotte; and as those debts have been so long due, and as the above concern has been remarkable for granting indulgence, we hope the debtors will immediately come forward and make the best payments in their power, and grant new specialties for such part as they are at this time unable to pay, in which case a reasonable time will still be given, otherways no longer can be expected. And the several lawyers, sheriffs, and other collectors in Virginia and North-Carolina, who may be in possession of money, bonds, and other papers belonging to said company, (although in name of Robert Turnbull) are solicited to continue themselves as accountable to us only for the papers and their collections.

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Petersburg, March 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their late store in Petersburg, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the books, bonds &c. of that concern, are now in the possession of the subscribers, who are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and prohibited from making payment to any other person, although an assignment of any of the bonds may have been made to any other person; and as long indulgence has been given, the debtors are solicited without delay, to call on us and adjust their accounts; and when it appears they are unable to pay the whole, a moderate time will still be allowed for part. But those that neglect this friendly admonition, may expect to be prosecuted without respect of persons.—And the several lawyers, sheriffs, or other collectors, who may be in possession of any money, papers, &c. belonging to the concern, are only accountable to us, and are requested to communicate the same to

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Petersburg, March 22 1797.

Petersburg, May 1, 1797.

I INTEND to leave this State for a few months. All those indebted to me are desired to make payment to PETER COUTART, jun. during my absence—and those unto whom I owe, are requested to call on me for immediate payment. HYACINTH GOBBE.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg, (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous Evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

ALL Persons who have any claims against the estate of Abraham Vaughan, dec. which was committed to the care of the sheriff of Charlotte county, are requested to bring them forward at the August term, at which time the court will receive the claims against the said estate, and direct the payment of such debts as shall be proved before them according to law.

THOMAS SPENCER, D. S.

Charlotte, May 8, 1797. 3tp.

D. & W. EANES,

Have just received per the Dispatch, from Boston, and now opening for sale;

A WELL assorted and fresh supply of Mens, Womens, Boys, Misses and Childrens' Shoes and Slippers—they have also Lisbon and Tenneriffe Wines, by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, Antigua, W. India, and N. E. Rum, Coffee, Molasses, Apple Brandy, Hyson and Souchong Teas, and many other articles in the Grocery way, which they are determined to sell low for cash.

ALSO,

A Quantity of New England and Jersey

PINE PLANK.

N B. A few sets of Doctor Perkins's Metallic Points may be had, if applyed for soon.

Petersburg, May 15, 1797. (4.)

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Friday the 19th instant, at the dwelling house of Joseph Weisiger, deceased;

THE personal property of the said Weisiger, consisting of Negroes, Horses and Cattle, a Phaeton and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools; also a Sloop calculated for the river freights.—Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving bond and approved security for all sums above five pounds. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock—Those who have demands against the said estate, are requested to bring them in properly attested, to John Baird, jun. at Greencroft, that provision may be made to discharge them; those who neglect to bring their claims forward, this advertisement will be pled in bar.

ANNA WEISIGER,
DANIEL WEISIGER, } Adm'rs.

May 11, 1797. (3tp)

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Culverine Ford, dec. which was committed to the care of the sheriff of Charlotte county, are requested to bring them forward at the next August term, at which time the court will receive the claims against the said estate, and direct the payment of such debts as shall be proved before them according to law.

THOMAS SPENCER, D. S.

Charlotte, May 8, 1797. (3tp.)

In conformity to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed in March 1796, will be sold for ready money, at Public Auction, the LAND and SLAVES herein after mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay certain debts due to David Ross, by John Verell, as directed by the said decree, on Friday the 26th day of May next, at the house of Mr. James Durel, in the Town of Petersburg;

A VALUABLE PLANTATION whereon he now lives, commonly called STERLING CASTLE, containing 800 acres more or less. This plantation is in excellent order for cropping, and well improved with very valuable and commodious dwellings, and good orchards.—It is within eight miles of Petersburg, and is a very desirable situation for a genteel family.—At the same time and place will also be sold, a number of slaves, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN.

JOHN NICHOLAS,
THOMAS VAUGHAN,
WILLIAM VENNERSON, } Trustees.

April 5, 1797.

FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 1st. day of June 1796, will be offered for sale on the premises;

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinson and others; being the land sold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in trust to secure the payment of sundry debts specified in the said deed.

At the same time and place will be sold another TRACT of 256 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewise adjoins Mr. Atkinson's lands, and is included in the abovementioned deed of trust.

The sale will be on the 15th day of June next—a credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, who must enter into bonds with good security for the purchase money—a good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are discharged.

Persons disposed to purchase, will no doubt satisfy themselves by viewing the lands before the day of sale—and further information may be had on application to Messrs Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie; John Mason, of Lunenburg; or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, April 27, 1797. (5w)

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Petersburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by survey 621 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all necessary houses, viz. a dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, dairy, grainary, stables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Possession may be had on the first of November next, and the Land will be shewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who resides on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

☞ Subscribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newspapers, will oblige him, by discharging their accounts.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
8 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1 074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE, } Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

Copper Stills, and all sorts of Utensils, in Copper, Brass, or Tin-Plate.

HOLMES & NEW,

Copper-Smiths and Tin-Plate Workers, from Philadelphia,

At their MANUFACTORY, just below DUREL'S Tavern, in PETERSBURG,

MAKE and keep constantly by them an extensive assortment of strong copper stills and kettles, and all sorts of utensils usually made of plate tin; which for strength and workmanship they will warant equal to any imported, or made on this continent.—Upon a short notice they will furnish any person with stills, made in size, form and strength, agreeable to their purpose. Country stores supplied upon the best terms with any assortment of tin-ware. They repair stills, kettles, or utensils of tin plate, with fidelity and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. They will give the best price for old copper, brass and pewter, either in cash, or in exchange for new work.

N. B. Copper and pewter worms made with crane necks or any other wise, such as may best suit the purchaser.

Petersburg May 9. 1797. (eptf)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his store, in the house formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Massenburg's, in Sycomore street;—a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, West-India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyson and Green Teas a few pieces of Cloths, Cassimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be sold low for cash, &c.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Friday the 19th of this inst. in Prince George county, at the late Dwelling-House of Major Henry Heath, dec.

A PART of the personal Estate, consisting of a large quantity of Carpenters and Joiners Tools, Horses, Sheep, Cattle, and part of the Household Furniture, also three or four barrels of Brandy, and many other things too tedious to be mentioned, twelve months credit, will be allowed the purchaser for all sums above Five Dollars, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the day of sale if not punctually paid; all those that have claims against the Estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly adjusted, on or before the day of sale; also those who are indebted to the Estate are requested to come forward, and pay off their respective accounts, as we wish to close the business as soon as possible.

SUSANNA HEATH,
JESSE HEATH,
SAMUEL LEE, } Exor's.

May 11, 1797. (3)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North side of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subscriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided half of Westbrook Warehouse. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

G. WILSON.

Petersburg, May 5, 1797. (tf.)

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THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 23, 1797. eotf

The Noted Thorough-Bred Horſe

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen, county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well enclоſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

The noted thorough-bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon wil commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well enclоſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

At a Court held for Halifax County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Pltf. } In
againſt
MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the firſt day of the Court to be held in May next, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Mill-Stone Meeting-houſe in the County of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the Court-houſe of ſaid County.

A Copy—Teſte,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

Freſh Clover Seed,

Juſt received, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers in Old-Street, Peterſburg.

CLARKE & NEBEKER.

March 16, 1797. (ep tf.)

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare put to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

AS DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſoliте, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, to which conſult the Calliendars, as alſo thoſe of 90, 91, 92, and on for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races and proved ſucceſsfull in the moſt of them, beſides a number of hard runs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 17[illegible] (ep tf.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and on which the laſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other purpoſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months. JOHN BELL

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.
Table and Tea China, in ſetts.
Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Freſh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheeſe, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

THE Copartnerſhip of COTTIN and HEUTTE being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, thoſe who have any demands againſt the concern, will make them known to either of the partners, who will diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

J. COTTIN.
PETER HEUTTE.

Peterſburg, May 9, 1797 (8t)

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

For *GLASGOW*,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

THOMAS BOYD, Maſter,

A new Britiſh built ſhip, burthen about 480 hhds. Part of her cargo is engaged—will ſail in all the month of April. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. Gilbert Robertſon, Norfolk; the maſter on board, or HECTOR M'NEILL.

Who has for ſale,

A quantity of Liverpool Stov'd SALT, looſe and in ſacks—QUART BOTTLES in crates, Queens' Ware, and Stone Ware—which he will ſell low for Caſh, Tobacco, or White Oak Barrel Staves delivered along ſide the Ship at City Point.

Peterſburg, March 13, 1797. eotf

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of GEORGE ROYSTER, deceaſed, of Mecklenburg county, are requeſted to make them immediately known to me.

The Court of the ſaid county has paſſed an order for the Sheriff to take the Eſtate into his hands, and diſpoſe of as much thereof, on a credit, until the 25th of December next, as will be ſufficient to pay the debts — As ſoon as the claims are all made known to me, I ſhall lay them before the Court in order that I may be inſtructed which are to be firſt paid, &c.—I beg that no time may be loſt in bringing forward the claims—Thoſe creditors who on account of their living at a conſiderable diſtance, may find it inconvenient to bring in their claims, can eaſily incloſe me copies of their vouchers.—I wiſh to lay the claims againſt the Eſtate before the Court in next month, at which time I expect to return the account of ſales, &c

All thoſe indebted to the Eſtate, will pleaſe make immediate payment, or ſuits will, without much heſitation, be indiſcriminately commenced againſt them.

THOMAS VAUGHAN, deputy of
WILLIAM JOHNSON, Sheriff of
Mecklenburg county.

April 13, 1797. (ep 4w)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

THE Subſcriber takes this public method of informing his friends and the public, that he has rented the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. David Purney, on the ſouth ſide of Meherrin river, at Greenſville Court-houſe—he has laid in a choice aſſortment of Wines, Spirits and bottled Porter; his ſtables are well ſupplied with corn, oats and fodder, and his houſe well provided with beds for the accommodation of gentlemen traveling with their families; and he hopes by his attention, to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom.

NICHOLAS PRINCE.

Hicks's Ford, April 24, 1797. (6p.)

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS Chriſtopher F. Parnell, ſailed maſter of the ſloop Union, belonging to the ſubſcriber, in October laſt, from Baltimore, bound to Boſton; from whence he is ſuppoſed to have gone to the Weſt-Indies, and to have diſpoſed of veſſel and cargo, with a fraudulent intention of appropriating the ſame to his own uſe: And whereas a perſon laſt month arrived at Wilmington in this ſtate, with a very large ſum of money, and called himſelf Chriſtopher Williams, who from ſuſpicious circumſtances was taken into cuſtody, and on examination proved to be the above Parnell: And ſaid Parnell having found means to obtain his liberty, croſſed Roanoke river at this place ſome time laſt week, on his way Northwardly—The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, except taken in the county of Baltimore.—Said Parnell is about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtrm built, ſmall black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, much marked with the ſmall pox, liſps a little when he ſpeaks quick.—He rode in a ſulkey with ſprings, and drove a likely light grey mare.

JOHN MILLER, of Howard-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Halifax, (N. C.) May 6, 1797.

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When it is conſidered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in diſcuſſing thoſe higheſt—thoſe deareſt intereſts of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perſpicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important ſubject—And when it is remembered too, that to his ſeaſonable and ſpirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perſeverance and ſucceſs during the late war, and the final eſtabliſhment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the poſſeſſion of his works as a valuable acquiſition to his library.

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Edward's on Affections,
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Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
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THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

THE term of the late Philip W. Jackſon's leaſe of the Tenement and Plantation at Hungry-Town, will expire on the 1ſt. September next. from which period the ſubſcriber would willingly rent it.—The ſituation of this ſtand for a back ſtore is at this juncture particularly favourable. there being no ſtore of conſequence for a conſiderable diſtance to the Weſtward and Southward of it, and the people in the neighbourhood are generally honeſt, induſtrious, and forehanded.

I would likewiſe rent a convenient ſtore-houſe with a large lumber-houſe, ſituate near Boyd's ware houſe CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

Peterſburg, May 1, 1797. (4w)